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New-Pork Daily Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1866.

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All business letters for this office should be addressed to "Tue. TRIBUNE, " New-York.
We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

TO ADVERTISERS.

We will thank our advertising customers to hand in their Advertisements at as early an hoor as possible. If received after 9 o'clock they cannot be classified under their proper heads.

THE TRIBUNE TRACTS-NO. 3. Is now ready. It contains the Joint Resolution proposing an Amendment to the Constitution, now in process of ratification by the States; also, Henry Word Beecher's Letters and Mr. Greeley's reply, and the Plymouth Church Letter.

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dered, two cents additional must be sent for Postage.

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To The contents of the inside pages of to-day's issue are Literary Items, Fine Arts, an article on Ristori's Lady Macbeth, Georgia Correspondence, Law News, Money and Market Reports, and several other items of

The Weekly Tribune, published this morning, con tains the latest news of the Maryland Tranbles, Henry Ward Beecher's Discourse last Sunday on the State Tick-et; a Letter from Bayard Taylor, and one from "Tom et; a Letter from Bayard Taylor, and one from "Tom Brown of Rugby;" the Instructions from the Papal Sec to the American Bishops; the Address of the Colored Men's State Convention; "On the Border;" New Publications —"A Yankee in Canada, with Anti-Slavery and Reform Papers;" "Books of the Week;" Editorials, Fine Arts, Science, Literature, Foreign Miscellany, Personal, Gen-eral News, Editorial Notes, Domestic and Foreign Sun-mary, Markets, Commercial Matters, Election Intelli-gence, &c.

The Mozart (Wood) Democracy met last evening, and, without debate of any kind, adopted the whole ticket put forth by Tammany. From scavenger down to councilman, the league of plunder is again agreed to fight for "The Ring."

The Legislature of Vermont has elected, by a unanimous Union vote, the Hon. Justin S. Morrill United States Senator for the term beginning March 4, 1867. This is a choice honorable and valuable to the State and to the country. The appointments of Senators Poland and Edmunds for the unexpired terms of the late Senators Collamer and Foote were confirmed.

In many of the North Carolina counties there was scarcely any vote for Dockery; for instance, in Rockingham, where the vote stood 2 to 616. In Wake he received 341 to 718 for Worth; in Guilford 438 to 982, evidence that had it not been for his declination the Union vote would have been larger. Thus far none of the Constitutional Amendment candidates seem to have been elected to the Legislature.

We have a surance that a number of Democratic associations in the city have fearlessly repudiated the Hoffman ticket, and will vote for Gov. Fenton and the Republican candidate for Congress in the IVth District. Large clubs of the Democratic young men of the Ist and VIIIth Wards have taken this action, is no Forty Thousand majority in this City for Hoff. and the "cruel and unnecessary war" it wagedwith great enthusiasm, and do not purpose to recede

The bolting Democrats of the IVth Congress Dis-Huyler, formerly of the XXXVth Congress, against their | the hearts of our friends throughout the State and the present notorious Representative, "Jack" Rogers, Union. There is no shadow of doubt of Gov. Feuton's whom the bitterer class of Copperheads will not abandon, and the more moderate Democrats will not support. The nomination of Huyler ought to insure the election of the Hop. Juo. Hill, the Republican

One of the features most especially noticeable with regard to the last arrival of the Australian vessel at Panama is the fact that sixteen of the passengers preforred to visit England by way of New-York, while but seventeen took the direct route to Southampton. This is an evidence that the New-York line will become as popular as the direct lines, from the fact that in consequence of the delays on the Isthmus the traveler can reach England as quickly via this city and the steamships constantly leaving this port, as by the slow going vessels that leave Aspinwall at such irregular intervals.

We print to-day a letter from Gen. Tillson in reference to the condition of Henry County, Georgia, in which it is conclusively shown that the freedmen have for some time been subjected to the most cruel persecutions, and that the civil authorities furnished no protection, and refused to prosecute or punish the perpetrators of the outrages. Gen. Tillson finally was forced to garrison the county, action which caused an energetic protest from the citizens. In reply Gen. Tillson has given the fullest proof of the extraordinary extent and frequency of the crimes, and has perfectly justified the measures he adopted.

All reports to the contrary, there has been no actual disorder of any significance in Baltimore, and there is not likely to be if counsels of common sense shall prevail on both sides. The Police Commissioners remain firm in their refusal to obey the Governor's summons, and Gov. Swann, it is said, will proceed with a trial of the charges against them whether or not counsel or witnesses are heard in their defense. It now appears that the worst contingency should be an adjudication by the Courts, and not in any case a resort to useless violence.

Alluding to the Maryland troubles, and apparently upon the authority of the President, the Washington correspondent of The Times says :

"I can say with entire confidence that should matters come to the worst, and the Governor as the chief Executive call upon the President for assistance upon the plea of enforcing the laws of the State, that call will be responded to promptly, without reference to the political status of the case." Could we believe Mr. Johnson capable of acting

without reference to party, and impartially discharging his duty, we should be rejoiced. But if he intends to uphold Gov. Swanp, why did he not sustain Gov. Wells? In what respect is the Governor of Maryland better than the Governor of Louisiana? In Louisiana, Mr. Johnson chooses to act as if the Governor did not exist, and forbids the military to interfere with the arrest of the members of the Convention legally called by the Governor. In Maryland, he appears to promise an army before the Governor has came back to the Senate with the proposiasked it. It is plain that the President values the tions regarding soldiers' bounties omitted. law only as the instrument of his policy, and takes it and even vehement opponents of the bill in

mine. What reason can he give for this discrimination ! Is he candid enough to admit that he crushed Gov. Wells because he is a Radical, and supports Gov. Swann because -he is not?

OUR CITY'S VOTE.

The Republican-Union State Ticket had fully 55,000 average majority last year in the counties lying above the Highlands; while the six counties below Putnam and Orange gave an adverse majority of nearly 26,000. No intelligent person who has traversed the rural districts can doubt that Gov. Fenton will run much further ahead above the Highlands than our State Ticket did last year. In fact, it is practically admitted by his adversaries that he can only be defeated by an enormous, unprecedented majority against him in this City and its immediate vicinity.

The next Congress is given up by the Johnsonites. The October elections have placed it irreversibly and heavily against them. The majority of over 50 members already scored up against them is certain to be largely increased by the returns next month from Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Missouri and Kansas. They do not and cannot hope to earry our State Legislature. Yet they seek to keep alive a desperate hope that they may mar the completeness of the National victory by defeating Gov. Fenton. Their reliance for this is entirely on the vote of our City and its suburbs.

There is no novelty in this. Even so long ago as 1848 it was vaunted that the City vote would give this State to Gen. Cass. When the votes were counted, it appeared that Gen. Taylor had carried the City by a positive majority over Cass and Van Buren together, and the State by a plurality exceeding One Hundred Thousand. And, ever since the Republican party was organized, we have had annual calculations that it would be overwhelmed in the State by the vote of the City-a calculation which has very rarely, and only under peculiar circumstances, been justified by the result.

In 1860, a fusion of all parties opposed to the Republicans was here effected, and money poured out like water to insure its success. Fifty Thousand majority in the City was claimed for it in advance. It carried the City by nearly Thirty Thousand majority, yet was beaten in the State by about Fifty Thousand.

In 1854, a similar effort was made, under the stimulas of a triumph secured (in our soldiers' absence) two years before. Gov. Saymour was in power; he had been officering new and old regiments for the two years preceding; he had the expenditure of large sums for military purposes; he canvassed the State, and was bent on reelection. Everything was naturalized that could be; every voter was brought to the polls; and the votes of the soldiers in the field were some how manipulated to our disadvantage. This City, it was confidently claimed, would now give Sixty Thousand majority for McClellan. It was made to giveor rather, to count-Thirty-seven Thousand: several Wards returning a majority for him greater than their entire legal vote. The aggregate number returned from this City fell a fraction short of One Hundred and Ten Thousand.

Since then, great improvements have been made in our safeguards against illegal and double voting. Voting on certificates and registering by guess are eatirely abolished. No one can be registered save on his personal application; while he who is registered when he has no legal right to be exposes himself to a severe penalty. We are confident that not one illegal vote can be polled this year, where ten were in 1860, and again in '64. The triumphs of our friends in all the States that have voted this year have electrified the Republican-Unionists of New-York. We are stronger in faith, in works, and in numbers, for the good re ports sent us from Maine, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Iowa, &c. Our National ascendancy is conceded and unquestionable. Our a lversaries fight on a retreat-not for victory, but for mitigation of disaster. Theirs is the struggle of a rear-guard, which

seldom does more than check a too headlong pursuit. Our friends in the rural districts must and will do their utmost. We would not have them suppose that polling three-fourths, or seven-eighths of their votes, will answer; for it will not. Let the canvass be thorough, the organization perfect, and let every voter who can walk or ride be brought to the polls. need our last man-not (we trust) to defeat the adversary, but to render our victory decisive. But there ure. The Republican-Unionists of this City were late Vice-President of the Confederacy, trict of New-Jersey have nominated the Hon. John | hope to record a result in the City which will gladden reflection by a handsome majority.

FOR IT!

We did not think it brave or wise in Congress to have accepted the disingenuous complication by which at the last moment of the session its committees of conference forced the passage in one bill of two such wasteful measures as the equalization of bounties and the increase of the salaries of members. Of the two, the former would be more welcome to the mass of the people, if it were certain that the just benefit thereby accruing to the soldier were in any fair proportion a compensation for its prodigal drain upon the overloaded tax-payers of the land, rich and poor. The latter was out of place, and might well have been postponed till a more reasonable and economic provision could have been perfected. Had both these measures been left to future deliberation. no considerable mass of the people could have felt rightfully grieved, and the country would have been saved millions.

The adversaries of the majority in Congress are now misquoting these two acts in one as measures purely Radical. But the facts as they stand on the record show indisputably that both parties are alike obnoxious to the charge, if charge it be, that Congress paid millions to the soldiers in order to gain thousands for itself. On the question of increased compensation, the name of nearly every leading Democrat in Senate and House is recorded in favor; men of both parties voted for it in committee; while it is confessedly true that the strongest opposition in debate, and the great majority of dissent on a close vote, came from members of the Republican party. On the substitute amendment offered by Mr. Henderson of Missouri (see Congressional Globe, July 28), Senator Hendricks (Democrat) of Indiana, among others, spoke in favor of increased salaries; and the amendment and vote upon the final agreement were as follows, with the names of Johnson men and Democrats italicized:

And be it further enacted. That the compensation of each Senator, Representative and Delegate in Congress shall be \$6,000 per annum, to be computed from the first day of the present Congress, and, in addition thereto, mileage at the rate of 20 cents per mile, to be estimated by the nearest route usually traveled in going to and returning from each regular seasion; but nothing herein contained shall affect mileage accounts already accrued under existing laws: Provided, That hereafter mileage accounts of Senators shall be certified by the President of the Senate, and those of Representatives and Delegates by the Spoaker of the House of Representatives and Delegates by the Spoaker of the House of Representatives.

YEAS—Messrs. Buckeles, Clark, Coscon, Creswell, Davis, Doolittle, Edmunds, Henderson, Hendricks, Howard, Lane, McDougell, Norton, Poland, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Riddle, Ross, Sprague, Trumbuil, Van Winkle, Wisson and Yates—20.

NAYS—Messrs. Chandler, Fessenden, Foster, Grimes, Guthrie, Howe, Morgan, Nesmith, Nye, Sherman, Sumner, Wade and Williams—13.

ABENT—Messrs. Anthony, Brown, Conness, Cragin, Dizon, Powier Harris, Lebason, Kitherman, Morgal, Narden, Stone,

Millams—13. Abstra. Anthony, Brown, Conness, Cragin, Dixon, Fowler, Harris, Johnson, Kirkwood, Morrill, Saulibury, Stewart, Willey and Wright—14.

On the 2d of August, the House conferees had receded from its disagreement to the increased compensation preferred by the Senate, and had apparently yielded the question of bounties, so that the bill

Yates, all well-known and leading Republicans. No Democrat spoke against the bill, while Messrs. McDougall of California, and Doolittle of Wisconsin, Democrats, or supporters of the President's policy, openly favored increased salaries. It is also worthy of attentive note that Mr. Reverdy Johnson, an eminent counselor on the Democratic side, explicitly declared that, if the bill was wrong, both parties were to blame. The vote on agreement

to the conference report was as follows: YEAS-Mesars, Euckalew, Corness, Corean, Dacis, Doolittle, Edmunds, Fessenden, Foster, Guthric, Headerson, Howard, Johnson, McDougall, Morgan, Norton, Poland, Pomeroy, Ram-ey, Riddle, Sherman, Sprague, Stewart, Samuer, Van Winkle und Williams—25. nd Williams—25. Naxs—Mesars, Anthony, Chandler, Creswell, Harris, Howe, Grkwood, Lane, Nye, Ross, Trumbull, Wade, Willey, Wilson

and Ystes-14.

Aneant-Messrs. Brown. Clark. Cragin. Dixon. Fowler.

Grimes. Hendricks, Morrill, Neamith, Saulabury and Wright-11.

No Democrat, it is evident, voted in the negative; and it seems equally plain that none so desired. After a new conforence, the bill went to the House on its passage, the Senate having agreed as a finality to couple the two measures of bounty and compensation. The House still testified its disapproval of the latter clause of the bill. Mr. Lawrence (Republican) of Ohio, asked for a separate vote on the two propositions; but the motion, it appears, was not in order. Mr. Samuel J. Randall (Democrat) of Pennsylvania called to order Mr. A. C. Harding (Republican) of Illinois for declaring it an unpraiseworthy exercise of capacity to place the House in the condition of voting either to increase its salaries or to equalize the bounties. Messrs. Broomall of Pennsylvania, Morrill of Vermont, Conkling of New-York, and Wilson of Iowa, alike spoke and voted against the bill, while Niblack of Indiana and Randall of Pennsylvania, both Democrats, contended in its favor. The question was at last forced to a remarkably close vote:

was at last forced to a remarkably close vote:

YEAS—Mesers Anderson, Banks, Berker, Benjamia, Bergen, Sidney Clarke, Callom, Driggs, Eckler, Eld Adge, Farnsworth, Farquian, Ferry, Glossbrenner, Higby, Hogan, Holmes, Hotekiss, Chester D. Hubbard, Ingersoli, Jenches, Johnson, Kelley, Kerr, Kaykendall, Latham, La Blond, Leftacie, Marston, Maynard, McClurg, McCullough, Miller, Monchead, Myers, Newell, Niklack, Nicholson, O'Neill, Patterson, Samuel J. Randoll, Alexander H. Ries, John H. Rice, Schenek, Stronse, Nathaniel G. Taylor, Nelson Toylor, Thornton, Burt Van Horn, Robert T. Van Horn, and Whiley—51.

NAYS—Messrs, Allison, Delos R. Ashley, Baker, Baxter, Bid-Messrs, Allison, Delos R. Ashley, Baker, Baxter, Bid-Brice, Eggleston, Eliot, Finct, Gerfield, Alaser C. Harding, Baffres, Eggleston, Eliot, Finct, Gerfield, Alaser C. Harding, Hart, Hayes, James R. Hubbell, Kasson, Ketcham, Kooatz, Lathin George V. Lawrence, William, Lawrence, Lynch, Meronr, Morrill, Morris, Orth, Paine, Perbam, Phelps, Plants, Price, Litter, Ross, Sawyer, Shankin, Shadlaburger, Stokes, Paley, John L. Thomas, Trinode, Van Aerana, Weiker, James Het, Beggerton, Lilot, Pines, Virtuali, Hayes, James R, Hubbell, Kasson, filin, George Y, Lawrence, William Lew, Morris, Otth, Paine, Perhadice, Etitler, Hous, Sawyer, Shankin, Shike, John L, Thomas, Frinole, Yan Ace, Wilson, Stephen F, Wilson, and Weight-Nor Vortxo—Messrs, Alley, Ames, Anes, Corling, David, Chamler, Reader W, Charlie, Corling, David, Dawes, Delman, Delman, Confing, David, Dawes, Dement, Good-weeken Charles, Confing, David, Parama Harbing, Harris, Allied W, Hubbard, Deman Hubbard, Edwin M, Hubbell, Hulland Hangpierg, an. Lange eur. Marchall, Marvin, Mollade, Millon, See Hills, Phys. Compress Radderd, Welley, Marchall, Marvin, Mollade, Marchall, Phys. Peneror, Radderd, Wellon, New Hubbard, Welley, M. Compress Radderd, W. Hubbert, Marvin, Mollade, Marchall Phys. Pomeror, Radderd, W. monicon, Nucl. Pike, Pomeroy, Rudford, Wei, H. Randall, Ray, menii, Begers, Rollins, Scoffeld, Scilyvares, Stein, Smith, Spall, Ing., Starr, Stevens, Scilvell, Theyer, Frincis Thomas, Troybridge, Upson, Ward, Warner, Elian B. Washbarne, Henry D. Washbarne, Mr. R. Washburn, Wentworth, Williams, Windom, Winfeld and Woodlerldge—55.

Thus, on the narrow vote of 51 to 50 on the pass age of the bill, 15 Democrats voted in its favor and only 7 against it. Compared to their numbers, a far greater proportion of Republicans voted against the bill than Democrats. It is plain that were enough Democrats in favor of the increase of salaries to have secured its defeat by the comfortable majority of 14, had they been so disposed, while twice as many Republicans refused to vote as there are Democrats in the House. Let our opponents, therefore, cease to apply the falsehood that this enwise measure was a " Radical" one. We have shown that in Committee and on three several occasions in House and Senate the active Democrats of either body voted for it. If they now deem it wrong, we must hold them responsible for it.

MAGNANIMITY OF ADMIRAL SEMMES.

We like magnanimity. It is one of the rarest and noblest of virtues, and in the smallest quantities we then be for the overflow of this virtue among the Rebeis ever since Mr. Johnson, with his usual propriety, put the Union in the position of an apologist for its victory. "We are a brave and galunt pepel," says John Pesky, "hu hav dun our best to distrol the Union, and we don't regret wot we hav due, but only that we didnnt suksced. But our holey cawa is rooind, and therefor we cheerfully giv it up." With equal generosity, Gen. Wade Hampton, who asserts that "the South is, and ever has been, loyal, in the proper sense of the term," is willing-not withstanding the shameful breach of faith of which the North is guilty, man, and no chance of making one by fraud. We that the Rebel States should take their a happy future. The task seems hopeless, but nothing shall be disappointed if the result approaches that fig. old places in the Union. So Mr. Stephens of Georgia, is ever hopeless to American energy moved by the never working harder nor to better purpose; and we | luctantly consent to take his seat in the United States Senate, and perhaps Mr. Davis might be persuaded to go back with him. Robert E. Lee, so Southern papers nobly urge, would be the very man to take command of a Union army, as, having done his best to destroy the Government, he ought to know how to de-THE INCREASE OF SALARIES-WHO FOTED | fend it. Examples of this kind are numerous, and the South is full of chivalrous Rebels who are willing to forget the shameful behavior of the North and endure the drudgery of office and the painful humiliation of a share in the Government. But occasionally we meet with a Rebel who re-

fuses to forgive our crimes. "Admiral Semmes," says The Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel, "has asked from the Federal Government no office, and we doubt, from our knowledge of the man, if he could be induced to accept one if tendered." What! can this be possible! Have all Mr. Johnson's labors to purify the Government and make it fit for Southern gentlemen to take part in been vain? Here we have a President who declares that the leaders of the Union party are as much traitors as the leaders of the Rebellion; who answers all talk of the hanging of Jeff. Davis by suggesting the hanging of Thad. Stevens, who describes the Congress of the United States as an illegal and unconstitutional body; and yet the chivalrous Semmes refuses to be mollified. He has asked no position of the Government! Startling news, which will alarm the nation. What is worse, he cannot be induced to accept one. Yet, when we recall his distinguished career at sea, and the list of American vessels robbed and burned by the Alabama, it is easy to imagine what value he would be to the Navy Department. Of course, he could take nothing less than an Admiralty; but he declines everything. Yet it was but a little while since the "Admiral" was in some danger of being offered a position by the Government, and a very elevated one, which it would not have been in his power to refuse. But the Government, with its accustomed brutal want of magnanimity, refused to force that honor upon the gallant rover, and is justly punished by his dignified refusal to have anything to do with it. The moral of the situation which Mr. Johnson has so ably brought about is understood by The Chronicle and Sentinel, and we are certain of the truth of its statement: "While neither the South nor its distinguished citizens are disposed to abuse the National Government, we are very sure that some of us feel in any degree grateful for the way in which we have been treated. The magnanimity of the Federal Government we entirely fail to perceive or appreciate."

"He that withholdeth corn, the people shall curse him; but bless gehall be upon the head of him that selleth it."-Prov. zl, 26. This adage of the Wise Man indicates that, in his day, there were speculators in grain, who withheld their stocks of food from the market, to the injury of the consumers, the great mass of the people. Whether the holders and withholders were large growers of grain, or buyers for a rise, or a "corner," would make no difference to the hungry consumers. Extortionate prices exacted from parents whose children were crying for bread would be sure to draw down upon either class of monopolists the maledictions of the people. But exorbitant prices are not the only evil consequences of withholding corn from the market,

alone is often sufficient to prove the truth of the maxim. The people will curse the monopolizing speculators in grain when prices are high, whether the declaration that they shall do it be considered by them imperative or not. To the rich, the high price of breadstuffs and of bread may be of no great importance. Perhaps many of them profit largely by the rise. To the poor it is far otherwise. For to them bread is the staff of life-their principal article of food. With good, wholesome bread in plenty, the poor can, if need be, subsist, with but a moderate supply of animal food, however desirable it may be that, by the avails of their labor, they shall have the means to command meat as well as bread.

THE INSURRECTION IN CANDIA.

A London dispatch, dated yesterday, informs that according to the latest reports from Candia a terrible battle had taken place, and that after four days heavy fighting the Christian forces repulsed the Turkish army. Of the results of the victory, and of the losses on either side, nothing is said, and it is impossible, therefore, to state what influence the battle may have on the final issue of the insurrection. It should also be borne in mind that the Turkish and Greek dispatches from Candia differ even more widely than is common in the war bulletins of opposing parties. Further information must, therefore, be awaited before a clear idea can be gained of the recent victory of the Christian insurgents. If the defeat of the Turks was decisive, the influence of the battle upon the political salvation of Turkey may be very marked. In Epirus and Thessaly all the preparations for a general rise has been made, and a decisive victory of the Candians would probably call the whole people of these two provinces to arms.

Still more ominous than the chronic dissatisfaction of the Christian provinces is the attitude of the official Russian press. They openly take side with the insurgents, and unreservedly discuss the approaching dissolution of the Turkish Empire. Being conscious of their natural strength, and anxious to repair as much as possible the defeat suffered in the Crimean war, the Government and people of Russia feel a natural pride in the increasing signs of a speedy collapse of Turkey, and delight in defying the resistance of the Western Powers. A war against England and France, on account of the Eastern question, would be extremely popular among all classes of the population, and would now stand a much better prospect of a successful issue than the Crimean war.

The Powers of Western Europe are again preparing to dispute the advance of Russia in the East. Both England and France openly side with Turkey against the Christian insurgents in Caudia, and the new French Minister of Foreign Affairs has warned Greece not to take any part in the struggle. France, in particular, is very eagerly engaged in bringing about another anti-Russian alliance. It is therefore probable that a general rise of the Christians in European Turkey would at once lead to a most serious European complication.

THE AMERICAN FREEDMAN'S UNION COM-MISSION.

The annual meeting of the Freedman's Commis sion takes place this evening at half past seven, at the Cooper Institute. It will be presided over by Chief-Justice Chase, and Henry Ward Beecher and Major-Gen. C. O. Howard have positively promised to speak. In addition to these names, Geo. Wm. Curtis, the Hon. T. J. Durant and the Hon. John A. Andrew have been invited, and it is hoped will attend and speak.

We trust that the Hall of the Cooper Institute will be filled to-night with men and women eager to hear the report of what their association has done during should be thankfully accepted. How grateful should the last year, and willing to contribute money generously and freely to enable it to continue the work it has thus far performed with self-sacrificing fidelity and honorable success. All the help that can be given is needed, and we are sure that when the Northern people are fairly awake to the importance of this great work their generosity will rise to its old level, and they will give to the Freedman's Commission as they gave to the Sanitary Commission. The task these men and women have undertaken is nothing less than the salvation of the South by means of education, without which no enduring political or social improvement can be expected. Educate the negroes, educate the poor whites, and we lay a broad and sure foundation for of humanity. Lave can remove mountains, and we who love the South, and long to see her no longer sitting in proud despair among the tombs, but clothed and in her right mind, must help these faithful missionaries to carry down to her children, black and white, light for the darkened spirit, and wisdom for those who are gone astray. That our readers may see how worthy this enterprise is of the best help they can bring it, we quote the second article of the Constitution of the Association:

"Ha object shall be the relief, education, and eferation of the Preedmen of the United States, and to aid, and cooperate with the people of the South, without distinction of race or color, in the improvement of their condition, upon the basis of industry, shearing, freedom, and Christian morality. No school or leptof of supplies shall be maintained from the benefits of which my person shall be excluded because of color."

WEST VIRGINIA

The last Thursday of this month (Oct. 25) is the day fixed for the election in West Virginia. That it will be one of first importance the appended tickets

show:	
	Republicans. Democrats.
GovernorArthu	
Secretary of State F. M.	Witcher, John W. Kenne
TreasurerCapt.	Breston, John S. Burdett.
Attorney General F. Me.	
Judge of Appeals Willia	
Congress-ICheste	
IIBenj.	

III Daniel Polsey Gov. Boreman and three Republican Congressmen were elected in 1864 with little or no opposition, the State giving Lincoln and Johnson a majority of 12,714 out of 32,950. An election for members of Legislature was held in October of last year, resulting in the choice of 67 Unionists and 9 Democrats. A law of the State disfranchises Rebels; but, as in Maryland and Missouri, they will endeavor as far as possible to evade it. We do not, however, doubt the success of the ticket headed by Gov. Boreman.

The political prophecies of The World have been very fortunate for those who would have regretted their fulfillment. First, Maine was to be carried by the Copperheads, then Pennsylvania, Ohio, Iowa, and Indians. Now, we are told, "the sentiment of the people is daily growing more Conservative. It will elect John T. Hoffman and R. H. Pruyn Governor and Lieutenant-Governor of the State of New-York two weeks from to-day." We begin to believe in the rumor of secret interviews between the editor and Madame Draskouski, the Russian Wizard, who "foretells events by the aid of a magic pebble, a present from the Emperor of China."

Our opponents have made use of the worst appeals to keep the well-disposed of our Irish fellow-citizens from voting the Kepublican ticket. But they have no answer to the notorious charge which Irishmen make against Mr. Hoffman-that he did angrily and unmistakably repudiste them and their cause two

There is great danger that our best efforts will not be able to prevent the fraudulent use of naturalization papers, either by their owner for registration in several districts, or by persons to whom they do not belong. But we can make sure that they shall be used but once more. Let the Republican Inspector (we say Inspector, for in some districts the Police up and throws it down just as his prejudices deter- this condition were Senators Wade. Wilson and and storing it for a rise of orige, although that result Commissioners have given us one Republican and one

Johnson man instead of two Republicans), whenever a man is registered on a naturalization paper, write Registered" on it, with his initials, and it cannot be used again. If our friends will attend to this it will diminish the expected majority for Hoffman this city by many hundreds.

WASHINGTON.

THE BALTIMORE DIFFICULTIES-THE MEXICAN QUES-TION-IMPORTANT RUMORS-THE CATHOLIC PLENARY COUNCIL AND THE PRERDMEN-THE COTTON TAX. BY TRLEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE,

Washington, Thesday, Oct. 23, 1866.

It has been stated in newspapers recently, that at he last Cabinet meeting, it was resolved to demand payment at the hands of the British Government in full for all the outrages committed by the Rebel privateers fitted out in England; but this cannot be considered a new discovery, for the reason that the official correspondence long ago published, shows that Minister Adams has been earnestly pressing upon the British Government the justice of indemnity for losses thus sustained by citizens of the United States. Certainly no instructions to carry out any re-WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Oct. 23, 1866 States. Certainly no instructions to carry out any re-cent decision on the subject were sent to Mr. Adams last Thursday. That is not the day on which the State Department communicates by steemer; nor is there anything new in the statement that the Juarez Government will be recognized, and no other. It is already recognized in every form known to diplomacy and the usages of nations.

There has been no recent meeting between the

President, Gen. Grant and Secretary Seward, at which, as is alleged, they determined to recommend, as a measure of the Administration, that we should pay the French claims in Mexico and receive Mexican territory in exchange, probably in the neighborhood of Guayamas. There was no meeting of these three gentlemen on the day, nor did they at any other time deliberate on the subject. After diligent inquiry, it cannot be ascertained that there is any truth in either recent reports on the above-named subjects, and, therefore, those who have been led to expect mani-

Included the concerning them will be disappointed.

A rumor provails in official circles that President Johnson will by Friday issue a manifesto announcing the expiration of the time conceded by this Government to the French forces to withdraw their blockade from Mexican ports, and assuming on the part of the from Mexican ports, and assuming on the part of the United States a protectorate over the Mexican Republic. It is a matter of much speculation whether the Juarez or Ortega factions will be recognized. It is supposed that the visit of the Catholic bishops to the President this afternoon was made in the interests of the latter party. Robert J. Walker, Lewis Campbell, the present Minister to Mexico, and Gens. Crawford and Sturm will be granted audience with the President to-morrow morning. It is stated advices have been received here to the effect that Gen. Castelnau has stonged the subarkation of French troops at Vera has stopped the embarkation of French troops at Vera Cruz, and that the intended withdrawal of Maximilian

on the 1st of November has been postponed.

To-day was Cabinet meeting day; consequently few outsiders were admitted to interviews with his Excellency. Gov. Swann of Maryland arrived here this morning, and had interviews with the President and Gen. Grant. Swann is evidently demoralized, and pulsar he can induce the President to fill Fort. and unless he can induce the President to fill Fort McHenry with United States troops, he will dis-miss his charges against the Baltimore Police Com-

missioners
Gens. Grant, Schofield and Rolling, Govs. Pierpoint
of Virginia and Swann of Maryland met the President
to-day, after the Cabinet meeting, and were in consultation an hour. Rumors say they were canvassing sultation an hour. Rumors say they were canvassing the expediency of concentrating troops in Baltimere. It is not known definitely whether an order to effect this object has been issued or not, but it is stated that the President will respond to any call Gov. Swam may make, and that he will recognize the Governor as the authority of the State. Gen. Cauby sends word here to night from Baltimore that he anti-

sends word here to-night from Baltimore that he anticipates no difficulties.

The following appears in this afternoon's edition of
a Copperhead paper here:
Oncanize! Oncanize!!—The Constitutions. Guams.—A
Volume et Legion, to be ready at all times to defend the Constitution and the laws and sustain the constituted authorities, is
now being formed. All truly loyal men, and especially. White
Bers. Bline," are invited to join this patriotic corps. Persons
desiring to join may register their names in the rear building
No. 310 E-st., below the National Theater.

At the recent Plenary Council at Baltimore, one of
the principal subjects for discussion was the status of

the principal subjects for discussion was the status of the black race in the States, and in the church. It was the uniform opinion of the Southern bishops that here was a very wide field for missionary effort, and that the church would be justified in a liberal expenditure of men and money in gathering the scattering sheep into the Catholic fold. It was also agreed that there should be entire liberty of political opinion among clerical and lay members of the church, a permission which will greatly inure to the cause of freedom. Several members of the recent Catholic Plenary Council called on the President to-day. Bishop Purcell was

among the number.

The Secretaries of Departments are engaged in preparing their annual reports. The Treasury Depart-ment is daily receiving in the neighborhood of one

hundred applications for clerical positions.

Ford' Theater, its interior having been made thoroughly fire-proof and a new front put in, will now be occupied for medical and statistical purposes. The first and second stories will be used for the Pension Bureau, and the third story for the Army and Medical Private advices received here state that Capt. Fox

will return home by the middle of December.

The stockholders of the National Express Company began the argument before Judge Underwood's Court to-day, a Alexandria, to secure the issue of an injunction prohibiting any further collections of assessments, and to secure the winding up of that company's The Post-Office Department issued an order to-day

for twice a week mail service, commencing from the 1st of November, from Salt Lake City via St. George and Hardyville to Prescott, the capital of Arizona. The time occupied in transportion between New-York The time occupied in transportion between New-York and Arizona is 22 days.

The United States steamer Shamokin was at Buenos

Monteridos on

Ayres, and the Wasp and Kansas at Montevideo.ou the 11th of September

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

TEXAS.

BY THEREBAPH TO THE TRIBUNG NEW-ORLEAMS, Oct. 23,-The Congressional efections in Texas took place on the 15th. The returns received thus far show a very small vote. As far as heard from Bradshaw leads Epperson in the Ist Dis-trict, and Ochikree is ahead in the second. Very little interest is taken in the election.

PENNSYLVANIA. ALL THE SOLDIERS VOTE NOT YET COUNTED.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. HARRISBURG, Pa., Oct. 23 .- The Official returns the entire State are not yet complete. Some of the Re-rn Judges are awaiting the 25th of October to-receive e army vote before making their returns.

> оню. THE OFFICAL MAJORITY 42,696.

BY TALBORAPE TO THE TRIBUNE.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 23.—Official returns of the Ohio election gare a Radical majority of 42,696. Total number of votos cast, 469,308.

POLITICAL. We trust our friends in the Xth District will join

hands in electing Judge Robertson. As a legislator and a judge he has given universal satisfaction by his courtesy and ability. He has hitherto never been beaten when running for office either in the county or the district, and we hope for his success in November next. The Democrats have in the field against him the present representative, William Radford, who has already served two terms. He achieved his nomination at Nyack in the face of the opposition of the entire delegation from his own, the lower, (Ist) Assembly District of Westchester County, the opposition of the entire delegation from Rockland County and also the opposition of part of the delegation from Putnam County The United States Assessors Deputy Assessors and Postmasters under his control, and the use of a part of the \$2,000 back and extra pay, which he voted into his pocket, it is alleged, were the means of securing him the nomination. The Xth District has been represented in Congress for the last 14 years by citizens of Westchester County, and the Democracy of Rockland and Putnam Counties are naturally indigment at being again ignored. Mr. Radford's competitions for the nomination were Gen. William H. Morris of Putnam (son of the post George P. Morris), and Cornelius P. Hoffman of Rockland, both War Democrats; but they were unable to overcome the Copperhead influences and other appliances brought to bear by Radford. It remains to be seen whether the intelligent constitueacy of this district will again select so incompetent and unsless a representative in Congress as Mr. Radford has proved himself to be.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH.

CHICAGO, Oct. 23.—The cholera is no longer the subject of alarm here. There were yesterday only it cases and I dealth. BT TRANSPIR TO THE TRIBUNE.